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7. (Amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising generating prices for price quotations using [a function having the formula] the relationships:

$P_N = P_L * F_N$ , where  $P_N$  is the price for a sale N,  $P_L$  is the starting price when 0% of the inventory has been sold, and  $F_N$  is a multiplier that starts at 1.0 before the first sale and  
5 has a value which increases as the total amount of commercial capacity available for a particular program on a particular date approaches zero, and

$P_H = P_L * F_H$ , where  $P_H$  is the final price when 100% of inventory associated with the [formula] relationships has been sold, [ $P_L$  is the starting price when 0% of the inventory has been sold, and] wherein F is a demand curve function that determines the applicable price at  
10 inventory levels between the starting and final prices,  $F_H$  representing the value of function F when 100% of inventory has been sold and  $F_N$  representing the value of function F at sale N.

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8. (Amended) The method of claim 6, further comprising generating prices for price quotations using [a function having the formula] the relationships:

$P_N = P_L * F_N$ , where  $P_N$  is the price for a sale N,  $P_L$  is the starting price when 0% of the inventory has been sold, and  $F_N$  is a multiplier that starts at 1.0 before the first sale and  
5 has a value which increases as the total amount of commercial capacity available for a particular program on a particular date approaches zero, and

$P_H = P_L * F_H$ , where  $P_H$  is the final price when 100% of inventory associated with the [formula] relationships has been sold, [ $P_L$  is the starting price when 0% of the inventory has been sold, and] wherein F is a demand curve function that determines the applicable price at  
10 inventory levels between the starting and final prices,  $F_H$  representing the value of function F when 100% of inventory has been sold and  $F_N$  representing the value of function F at sale N,  
and the weight assigned to orders and reservations affects the inventory level used by the function F in generating a price for the next price quotation to be generated.

12.(Amended) The method of claim 11, further comprising generating prices for price quotations using [a function having the formula] the relationships:

$P_N = P_L * F_N$ , where  $P_N$  is the price for a sale  $N$ ,  $P_L$  is the starting price when 0% of the inventory has been sold, and  $F_N$  is a multiplier that starts at 1.0 before the first sale and  
5 has a value which increases as the total amount of commercial capacity available for a particular program on a particular date approaches zero, and

$P_H = P_L * F_H$ , where  $P_H$  is the final price when 100% of inventory associated with the [formula] relationships has been sold, [ $P_L$  is the starting price when 0% of the inventory has been sold, and] wherein  $F$  is a demand curve function that determines the applicable price at  
10 inventory levels between the starting and final prices,  $F_H$  representing the value of function  $F$  when 100% of inventory has been sold and  $F_L$  representing the value of function  $F$  at sale  $N$ , and the weight assigned to orders and reservations affects the inventory level used by the function  $F$  in generating a price for the next price quotation to be generated.

#### REMARKS

Pursuant to the telephone interviews between the undersigned and Examiner Alam on October 20 and 21, 1999, the foregoing amendments are made in order to clarify the equations used in claims 7, 8 and 12. Favorable consideration of this application is now requested.